

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

UNITED FINANCIAL CASUALTY  
COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

v.

RAPID AGE GROUP LLC et al.,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:23-cv-06068-DGE

ORDER REQUESTING  
SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEFING ON  
MOTION TO SERVE BY  
PUBLICATION (DKT. NO. 27)

Before the Court is Plaintiff United Financial Casualty Company (“UFCC”)’s Motion for Leave to Serve Defendant Estate of Calsie Sockyma, Defendant Estate of Lisa Esparza, and Defendant Estate of Cerra Corner (the “Estates”) by Publication. (Dkt. No. 27.) UFCC has been unable to locate the personal representatives for the Estates of Calsie Sockyma, Lisa Esparza, and Cerra Corner. For the reasons stated herein, the Court is inclined to deny Plaintiff’s Motion, but offers Plaintiff an opportunity provide supplemental briefing on its Motion.

The accident giving rise to this action took place in King County and involved the decedents, who resided in various counties in Arizona. (*Id.* at 4–5.) Plaintiff thus requests leave from the Court pursuant to Fed R. Civ. P. 4(e)(1) and LCR 4(d)(3) to serve by publication in The Seattle Times, The Arizona Republic; East Valley Tribune; Arizona Daily Sun; and Arizona Daily Star. (*Id.*)

1 “Service by publication is in derogation of the common law and cannot be used when  
 2 personal service is possible.” *United States v. Laborde*, No. C06-1548P, 2007 WL 760406, at \*2  
 3 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 8, 2007) (citing *Dobbins v. Mendoza*, 947 P.2d 1229, 1233–1234 (Wash.  
 4 App. 1997)), *cf. Walker v. Dallas*, 706 P.2d 1207, 1212 (Ariz. 1985) (“[I]t is critical to insist  
 5 upon a showing of reasonable diligence before service by publication is appropriate”). Federal  
 6 Rule of Civil Procedure 4(e)(1) authorizes litigants in federal court to effect service of a  
 7 summons and complaint in any manner provided by the law of the state in which the court sits or  
 8 where service is made. Fed. R. Civ. P 4(e)(1). Under Washington law:

9 upon presenting an affidavit to the court or judge, showing to his or her satisfaction  
 10 that the heirs of such deceased person are proper parties to the action, and that their  
 11 names and residences cannot with use of reasonable diligence be ascertained, such  
 12 court or judge may grant an order that service of the summons in such action be  
 13 made on such “Unknown heirs” by publication thereof in the same manner as in  
 14 actions against nonresident defendants.

15 Wash. Rev. Code § 4.28.140. Arizona authorizes service by publication only if:

16 (A) the last-known address of the person to be served is outside Arizona but:

17 (i) the serving party, despite reasonably diligent efforts, has not been able  
 18 to ascertain the person’s current address; or

19 (ii) the person has intentionally avoided service of process; and

20 (B) service by publication is the best means practicable in the circumstances for  
 21 providing notice to the person of the action’s commencement.

22 Ariz. R. Civ. P. 4.2(f); *Cox v. CoinMarketCap OpCo LLC*, No. CV-21-08197-PCT-SMB,  
 23 2022 WL 838212, at \*1 (D. Ariz. Feb. 1, 2022).

24 The attached declaration of Charlotte Melanie Pesola-Gonzalez, claims specialist for  
 UFCC, states that “[u]pon information and belief, prior to the subject loss, Calise Sockyma, Lisa  
 Esparza, and Cerra Corner were residents of Arizona. They were here in Tacoma, Washington  
 temporarily on vacation.” (Dkt. No. 29 at 2.) She states prior to their passing, they were

1 believed to be residents of any of the following localities: Tuba City, Arizona; Phoenix, Arizona;  
2 Scottsdale, Arizona; Goodyear, Arizona; Flagstaff, Arizona; Meonkopi, Arizona; or Kayenta,  
3 Arizona. (*Id.*) According to the declaration in support of the motion, Plaintiff's counsel has run  
4 weekly probate checks in the following localities: Tuba City, Arizona; Phoenix, Arizona;  
5 Scottsdale, Arizona; Goodyear, Arizona; Flagstaff, Arizona; Meonkopi, Arizona; Kayenta,  
6 Arizona; Seattle, Washington; and Tacoma, Washington. (Dkt. No. 28 at 2.) Counsel has  
7 checked databases and court dockets weekly and has been unable to find the remaining  
8 decedents' estates or their personal representatives, has been unable to run a skip trace or hire a  
9 private investigator without the identities or residences of any personal representatives, and is not  
10 aware of any personal counsel representing Defendant Estates. (*Id.*) UFCC has also attempted  
11 to contact counsel for some of the other Defendants to try and obtain information about the  
12 unknown Estates. (*Id.*)

13 Under Arizona law, Plaintiff's request cannot be maintained by language of the statute  
14 because the last known addresses of the persons to be served are not outside Arizona, but in fact  
15 thought to be within certain counties within Arizona. Ariz. R. Civ. P. 4.2(f). And, under  
16 Washington law, while serving unknown heirs is permissible under certain circumstances, the  
17 "unknown heirs" of the unserved defendants here are not the proper party in interest. The  
18 Estates, if they exist, are the proper parties; if the Estates do not exist, Plaintiff must create them  
19 with its claim and force probate: "[a] person having a claim against the decedent may not  
20 maintain an action on the claim unless a personal representative has been appointed and the  
21 claimant has presented the claim as set forth in this chapter." Wash. Rev. Code  
22 11.40.010. Upon presentation of the claim, if no family member steps forward to act as personal  
23 representative of the estate, the judge may appoint an individual: "[w]hen, by reason of an action  
24


1 concerning the proof of a will, or from any other cause, there shall be a delay in granting letters  
2 testamentary or of administration, the judge may, in his or her discretion, appoint a special  
3 administrator (other than one of the parties) to collect and preserve the effects of the  
4 deceased . . .” Wash. Rev. Code 11.32.010. Arizona’s probate statutes provide similar language.  
5 *See* Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 14-3103–14-3105.

6 Additionally, if Plaintiff believes the Estates do not exist, it is unclear how publication  
7 would be reasonably calculated to provide notice. “An elementary and fundamental requirement  
8 of due process in any proceeding which is to be accorded finality is notice reasonably calculated,  
9 under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford  
10 them an opportunity to present their objections.” *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Tr. Co.*, 339  
11 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Service by publication under these circumstances does not meet the  
12 requirements of due process.

13 Although the Court recognizes Plaintiff has put forth diligent efforts to locate and serve  
14 the Estates, it appears Plaintiff fails to meet the requirements to authorize service by publication  
15 under either Washington or Arizona law.

16 Notwithstanding, Plaintiff has until May 10, 2024 to supplement its briefing and  
17 otherwise identify authority supporting its Motion to Serve by Publication.

18 DATED this 3rd day of May 2024.

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23 David G. Estudillo  
24 United States District Judge